

# ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1874.

Vol. VII--No. 90

## OUR HEROIC SOUTHERN DEAD.

[By PROF. FLETCHER J. COWART.]  
Harp of the Southland, though thy strings  
are broken,  
And silence decks thee with her cypress  
wrath,  
Yet give to me one low funeral token,  
A wail for the brave hearts now stilled  
in death.  
How can we see the fall of silence settle  
O'er names whose lustre should ever be  
bright?  
The heroes stricken in the storm of battle,  
Struggling for home, for kindred and the  
right.  
O'er their deeds in deathless song and story  
Be cherished always with a mournful  
pride;  
Let unborn millions swell the strain of  
glory—  
How hard they struggled, and how nobly  
died.

## JOSHUA HILL'S HONESTY.

Pays the Taxes on His District Property like a Man—Will Mr. Collector or Cook Publish a List of the Congressmen and other Officers who are in Arrears for District Taxes?

[Correspondence N. Y. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, September 7.—I clip the following extract from a late number of the Republican. It may be of some interest to your readers in Georgia just at this time:

The collector is now engaged in making a list for publication of the property in arrears. Among the notable events of yesterday was the payment by Messrs. Dickson & Patterson of the sum of \$5,000 of taxes for special improvements due by the Hon. Joshua Hill, Senator from Georgia. The senator evidently thinks that the capital will remain where it is, and that his property investments are good."

Senator Hill's friends called him "poor but honest Joshua." He formerly represented Georgia in the United States Senate. In private no man more deplored the way Boss Shepherd was spending the people's money and tearing up things generally. But his friends were surprised to see honest Joshua rise in his seat and vote yeas whenever the Boss wanted a few millions to improve around government and other property.

It came out recently, and entirely by accident, that Senator Hill owned a seven-cornered lot of ground containing about 100,000 square feet, bounded north of Honest Miners' Camp, where Bill Stewart and other patriots live and own real estate, and extending south down Conestee Avenue, opposite where the new British Legion is building, and where Judge Sutherland, the prince of the "real estate pool," would quite take the "shine out of" Hill's property. To describe the bounds of this lot property, one would have to be well up in trigonometry and have studied Bowditch. It is only just to Mr. Hill, however, to say that he purchased this odd-shaped lot of ground several years ago of George W. Riggs, the banker, very cheap. Indeed it was before Boss Shepherd's rascally rule—before Hallett Kilbourne had invented the famous "real estate pool." That part of Washington was a wild at the time, and no one thought of going there to build houses, much less palaces. Two years ago the real estate pool men got possession of nearly all the land in that locality. P. street circle was laid out in a little magnificence, and the road ran in improving that property with a lavish hand, all at the expense of our generous friend Uncle Sam. Of course the property became desirable, and increased in value in proportion to the expenditures made around it.

Just before Jay Cook's panic broke on the country, and that very lively gentleman, Hallett Kilbourne, had inflated his estate balloon to its utmost strain. Mr. Hill could have sold his seven-cornered lot for 90 cents a square foot, but he would only sell in lots at \$1.25 a square foot, and to customers who would build houses on a grand scale, "becoming the neighborhood." Nobody in Washington wants to buy real estate now, and I don't believe honest Joshua could even get a nub. So things go—property down and taxes up. Now I venture to assert here that if Boss Shepherd had been in power, and his henchman, Little Lewis Clephane, had remained collector, nothing would have been heard of the delinquent congressional tax payers. When Clephane was kicked out, Cook, a colored man, of unquestioned capacity and integrity, was appointed to his place. I am happy to say that he is after these nubious delinquents, as he calls them, who may have supposed they had settled their accounts with their leaders and influence in congress. Let us hope that Mr. Collector Cook will continue in the good work until all these gentlemen are convinced of the error of their ways, and made to hand over the hard cash. Senator Edw. was buried in his casket a few days ago, but attached to it was the following protest: "Paid under protest for illegality." "Well," said Cook, "considering that the senator from Vermont compromised with vandals, as he called them, got off a light as he did, and left poor folks to shoulder the load, I think he might have paid up without protesting."

By all means, Mr. Collector Cook, go for that honest miner, Bill Stewart next. He is reported to be delinquent in taxes and special improvements more than fifteen thousand dollars. And let the public have that list of nabobs, as you call them, who are in arrears. We may by that means find out to what extent various distinguished statesmen and high officials have dabbled in corner lots since the ring of grand rascals was formed. The Sun is in search of just such knowledge, Mr. Cook, as you can dispense for the benefit of the great American public.

COLUMBIA.

-\$5,000 Reward for Mail Robbers.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—The residence of Mrs. Southmaid, last week was burglariously entered and seven thousand dollars in stock bonds stolen.

James Baptist, a thief, has been arrested and sixty-five hundred dollars worth of the property has been recovered. This morning the Metropolitan police seized six cases containing one hundred and forty-four muskets on board the steamship City of Dallas. They were entered upon the ship's manifesto as bill of hardware. Ten police are guarding them on the levee. The affair has created but little excitement.

Mr. A. Oliver, whose store was seized Thursday last, this morning voluntarily proposed to reship the arms captured by the police to New York. The position was accepted by the authorities here and a bill of lading for the arms has been signed.

## THE WHITE LEAGUERS.

And Other Matters in New Orleans.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

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Stagnation in Business.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, September 12.—Owing to

the pressure of the times masons, brick-

layers, hod carriers and helpers in Jersey

City, Bergen, Hudson City, and Hoboken

during the past week have been

abandoning the eight hour rule, and to-

day it is announced that all are working

ten hours a day without asking increased

wages. Builders say this will result in

decided improvement in their business.

The employees of the Reading railroad

here and along the line of road will next

week be put on half time, working two

days out of the month at eight hours a

day, on account of general stagnation of

trade.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE NOMINATIONS.

As the resolutions offered by Mr. English

were not adopted, and as the most prom-

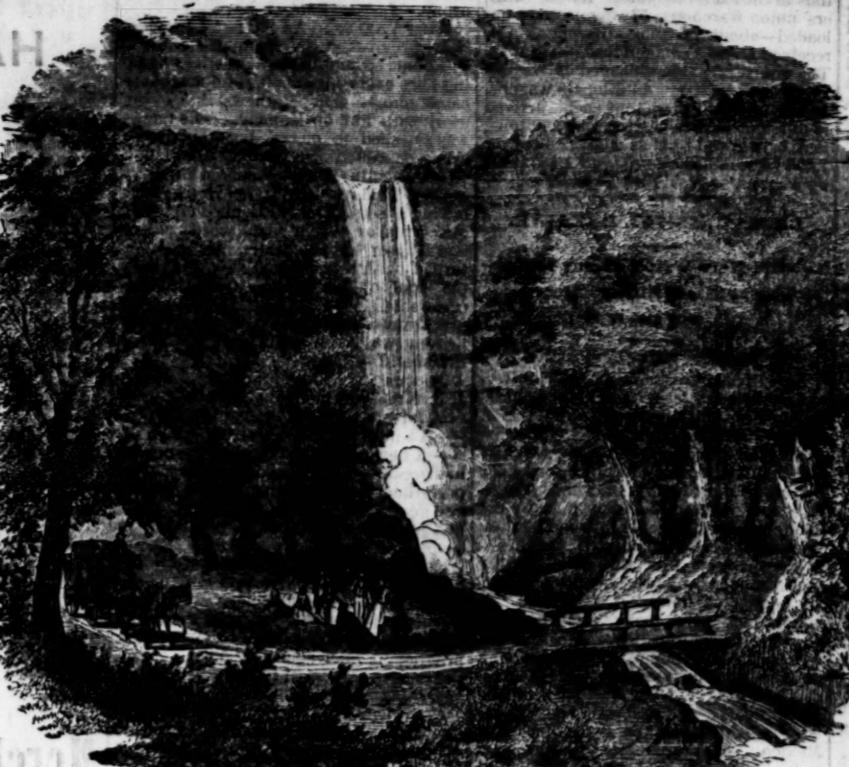
inent features in them were incorporated into

Mr. Pendleton's substitute by amendment, we do not give them.

Under Mr. Maddox's motion the resolu-

tions offered by Mr. Pendleton were taken

up by sections, and acted on as follows:



## ALABAMA POLITICS.

Republican Denial of Outrages in that State—The Notorious Kiels.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

MONROVIA, ALA., Sept. 12.—Ex-

United States Attorney J. A. Mims and

Ex-Congressman Buckley have written

letters to all United States Deputy

Marshal Randolph, Probate Judge Ely and

City Clerk Hughes unite in publishing a

card denying stories of lawlessness and

terrorism, which have been constructed

north for political effect. All of these

gentlemen are republicans.

Not long ago Judge Kiel, of the city

Eufaula, released from arrest, without bond, a negro charged with as-

sassault with intent to murder. The negro

and his wife had been since freed from

the hands of Bill Stewart's.

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years ago of George W. Riggs, the bank-

er, very cheap.

Indeed it was before

Boss Shepherd's rascally rule—before

Hallett Kilbourne had invented the

famous "real estate pool."

That part of Washington was a wild at

the time, and no one thought of going there to

build houses, much less palaces.

Two years ago the real estate pool men

got possession of nearly all the land in that locality.

P. street circle was laid out in a little

magnificence, and the road ran in

improving that property with a lavish hand,

all at the expense of our generous friend

Uncle Sam. Of course the property became

desirable, and increased in value in

proportion to the expenditures made

around it.

It came out recently, and entirely by

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seven-cornered lot of ground containing

about 100,000 square feet, bounded north

of Honest Miners' Camp, where Bill Stewart

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#### NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

Nothing but leaves; the spirit grieves  
Over a wasted life;  
She committed while conscience slept  
Promises made but never kept,  
Hatred, battle and strife;  
Nothing but leaves!

Nothing but leaves; no gathered sheaves  
Of life's fair ripening grain;  
Words, idle words, for earnest deeds;  
We sow our seeds—lo! tares and weeds;  
We reap with toil and pain  
Nothing but leaves.

Nothing but leaves; memory weaves  
No veil to screen the past;  
As we retrace our weary way,  
Counting each lost and mispent day,  
We sadly find at last  
Nothing but leaves.

#### HISTORIC SPOTS.

Trouble in Posting an Old Couple.

On the train the other day were a very confiding old man and a very innocent old lady. They had passed away five-sixths of their lives hidden away behind the hills of Vermont, and were going to western Michigan on a visit to see their son. After a little skirmishing around the old gentleman pitched into me about the "crops," "silk," and what I found how innocent he was I gave him all the information I could. All at once, as he rode along, the wife caught his arm and exclaimed:

"Look out, Samuel, or you'll be forgetting that place where they fit!"

The old man explained. He said that a young man who came down from Canada with told him to look out for the battlefield of Braddock's defeat as soon as he left Detroit.

I was going to reply that the young man was an infernal liar, but the old lady seemed to have set her heart on seeing the spot, and the old man was so anxious that I couldn't bear to disappoint them. When we got down into the woods I pointed out the "battlefield," and they put their heads out of the windows and took in the scene.

"Think of it, Hanner!" exclaimed the old man, as he drew it in his head; "think of them Indians creeping through them woods and shooting Mr. Braddock down dead!"

"My soul!" replied the old lady, seemingly overcome at the idea, and she kept her eyes on the woods until I thought she would twist her neck off.

We got along all right for about five miles more, and then the old man wanted to know if we weren't down pretty near the spot where Tecumseh fell.

"Where?" I yelled, and he said that the same young man had informed him that the railroad ran close to the identical spot where the great Indian warrior fell and slept.

"It'll be a powerful favor to me an' Samuel if ye'll point out the spot!" urged the old lady, placing her hand on my arm.

How could I go back on what that brazen young man had said? The old folks had made up their minds to see the spot, and if I didn't show it to them they might worry for weeks, and they might think the young man had lied, or that I wasn't posted in the historic spots of my own state. I forgive me, but a mile further on I pointed out a hill and said: "Behold the last resting place of the great Tecumseh!"

"Think of it, Hanner—just think of it!" exclaimed the old man, "right there is where they got him!"

"Mercy! but it don't seem possible," she ejaculated, and she had to get out her snuff box before she could recover from the shock.

The old gentleman said he had a particular interest in seeing the spot, because he knew the man who killed Tecumseh—

—used to live right by him.

"He must have been an awful Injun," broke in the old lady, "for the young man said he didn't die till they had cut off his head, and feet, and hands, and blown the body up with a barrel of gun powder."

I wanted to get away after that, fearing that something worse was coming, but she insisted upon my taking a pinch of snuff, and so I kept my seat. We were just beyond Brighton, when the old man came at me like a steamboat, with:

"Now, then, how far is it to the spot where they found the babies in the woods?"

I wanted to get out of it, but how could I? That young man had deliberately lied to those nice old folks, and I hadn't the moral courage to tell them so, and thus had to make a liar of myself. It's awful to deceive any one, especially a good old man, and a fat and motherly old lady, on their way to the tomb.

"That's—yes—that's the spot!" I said, as we came to a dark piece of woods.

"Think o' that, Hanner!" he said, his head out of the window; "think of them babies being found in there!"

"Yes, it was fearful," she replied; "as seems as if I could almost see them stumbling about in there now!"

There was another historic spot of which the young man had told them, but they had forgotten it, and I was never more thankful. They kept quiet until the brakeman yelled out, "Lansing," and then the old man bobbed up and exclaimed:

"Lansing—Lansing—why, here's where they hung Tom Collins, ain't it?"

He explained that Tom Collins, a Chicago desperado, had murdered eleven old women and drank their blood for his liver complaint, and after being hunted for miles and miles had at length been captured at Lansing, cut to pieces by the infuriated populace, and then left hanging to a tree.

I had to point out the tree. It was a tree near the depot, and the tail of a kite had lodged in its branches.

"There's whar they hung him, Hanner!" said the old man, stretching his neck.

"And there's some o' his shirt left yet!" exclaimed the old lady, and as I backed out of the car the good old man was remarking that he was going to ask the train boy if he didn't have the pamphlet life of Tom Collins, so that they could get further particulars.—"M. Queen," in *Detroit Free Press*.

#### Another Trenton Prisoner.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

MEMPHIS, September 12.—A person charged with implication in the Trenton affair has been brought here by a special guard to be examined by the United States commissioner.

#### Yellow Fever.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PENSACOLA, September 12.—Surgeon John B. Ackley died of yellow fever at the Pensacola navy yard yesterday.

#### FARM AND GRANGE.

T. N. Allen, master of the Missouri state grange, the most active grange manager in the west, is out strongly in favor of the incorporation of each grange.

The cash sales of the grange co-operative store at Los Angeles, Cal., amounted to over \$10,000 the first month. They act as middlemen for all farmers, both buying and selling. A new paper mill is to be started, the capital to be furnished by the grangers, and the water power do-

minated by the city.

#### FEEDING VALUE OF RYE.

The Maryland Farmer says: The use of growing rye for feeding sheep, cows and calves, may be very advantageously availed of when it is necessary. It would be well to give the crop full chance for fall and winter growth, but toward spring, when the ground is dry enough, it may be moderately grazed until the 10th or 15th of April. The manure of the stock, if fed to any extent with grain at the same time, would ample for any diminution of the mass of green crop. The value of an early supply of green food for stock of every sort is not generally appreciated, except by professional grazers. They well know that a few weeks of green feeding in early spring tells largely on the profits of the whole year's grazing. In the raising of spring lambs especially, the value of such pastures to give the ewes a full flow of milk will be apparent.

#### HOW THE GRANGE PAYS.

[Cincinnati Times.]

In the grange with which I am connected, during the past season there was an actual saving, in one quarter, of \$120 to the few farmers who purchased implements. Now take the 20,000 granges and we have a total saving of \$2,400,000 to the farmers of the United States in three months. But you will say at once that this amount is not saved every quarter, nor is it every grange, nor do I say it is. Neither does it cost the amount "D. L. P. C." has mentioned to run the granges every quarter. The cost of charters, seals, regalia, etc., is never imposed on the grange but once. This would require a deduction from his figures of over a million dollars, after the first quarter.

We only consider it a paying institution to us on account of its financial benefits, but we, as a class, have begun to consider the social influence of the organization. We cannot deny that we are behind the city in regard to social life, for we have never had the opportunity of mingling together, and educating ourselves in that sphere. Thus it has not only proved itself to be a safe for our pockets, but also a storehouse for our minds.

#### LIQUID MANURE.

The roots of plants take food from the soil in a liquid form. In a dry time there may be plenty of food in the form of crude manure within the reach of the roots, and yet the plant suffers because the food is not in condition to be used. All have observed how plants suffer in extreme dry weather. If we furnish liquid manure, it is just the condition to be taken up by the roots immediately, and the hungry plant gets a good meal at once. There is danger in the use of liquid manure, as there is in the use of all very good things. If too strong, or too frequently applied, the tender roots are injured and the plant suffers; in fact, we suppose, gets dyspepsia, gout, and other diseases resulting from too rich food in large quantities. To make guano water, a good plan is to have a barrel in some secluded place, throw in a piece of guano and fill up with water. After standing a day, use the water as wanted, and as it gets low, fill up with water, occasionally throwing in a handful of guano. Guano dissolves slowly, and by this plan none will be wasted. Those who keep fowls or pigeons can make good liquid manure by putting a shovelful of the bird manure in the barrel instead of the guano. I do not look on my military career as ended. I enjoy health and bodily vigor. Some duties remain to be fulfilled, and I shall fulfill them when the time comes. I hope fortune will grant me the last, as she often does to old soldiers.

#### SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

NORCROSS.—The residence of Mr. J. Gregg was consumed by fire on last Tuesday. It is supposed it caught from a lamp left burning in the servants' room.

A large number of persons were baptized at Winter's chapel on Sunday.

The negro church at Doraville was burned last week.—Gwinnett county farmers say that they will have better crops this year than any since the war.—*Advance*.

LUMPKIN.—Mr. H. H. Mansfield died on Sunday morning. He was once a representative from Stewart county.—The farmer boys now employ their spare time in the festive game of base-ball. A very severe storm terrified the village last Saturday.—*Independent*.

PORT VALLEY.—An interesting revival is in progress at the Methodist church.—Some scamp makes a practice of killing hogs every night. It is impossible to catch him.—Dr. Mathews' horse ran away with him on Monday. The buggy was smashed to pieces, but the doctor safely deposited on a friendly sand bank.—A shooting affray occurred at Perry on last Friday. Mr. D. B. Houser was having a settlement with his employer, Mr. Brunson, when some words passed and Houser left the store. He soon returned with a pistol and shot Mr. B. in the roof of his mouth. He fired two other shots, but they failed to take effect. Mr. Brunson is badly wounded. Houser fled but was captured in the country by the sheriff.—*Mirror*.

TOCCOA CITY.—An infant child of Mr. J. J. Kirsley, while left alone fell into the fire and was so badly burned that it died.—Visitors are fast deserting the falls.

A new cotton warehouse is going up in Toccoa.—Mr. Daniel Mosely recently performed the wonderful feat of killing two deer with one rifle ball. This is the first instance of the kind ever known in Georgia.—*North Georgia Herald*.

COLUMBUS.—A pound for captured hogs has recently been established.—Cotton in Muscogee is doing finely. The worms and caterpillars have not injured it much.—The river improvements are progressing finely.—61,000 bales of cotton received this year against 58,108 last year.—*Enquirer-Sun*.

COVINGTON.—A lively fight came off at the depot on Saturday night. A white man got into a quarrel with a negro and cut him very severely.—The negro George Sims, who now lies in jail awaiting sentence of death, is quite jolly. He hopes his attorneys may yet save him. If they fail he wants his colored friends to come and turn over the jail and let him out.—The military fever has broken out in Covington. A company is to be organized at once.—The S. M. F. college has just opened, and Covington is all alive with pretty girls.—*Enterprise*.

GAINESVILLE.—A chinquapin picking contest is the latest excitement.—It is hard to get anything to eat just now.—Matrimonial prospects are fine and still improving.—The young folks had a delightful soiree at the hotel last night.—The Baptists of Gainesville are to have a grand excursion on the 19th.—*Eagle*.

WAYNESBORO.—The heaviest storm of the season passed over the village on Tuesday night.—Base ball amuses everybody now. On yesterday the Athletics defeated the Oscobas in a fine game.—The citizens who spent the summer at various resorts are rapidly returning and everything is assuming a more lively appearance.—*Advertiser*.

DALTON.—On last Friday night the grandest ball ever given in Dalton came off. The belles were out in force, and all passed off nicely.—The crops all along the Western and Atlantic railroad are good, and do not seem to be at all injured by the drought.—Business is becoming lively and money is as common as dirt.

North Georgia Citizen.

Last Hours of Parep-a-Rosa.

[Lucy Hooper in Philadelphia Press.]

I have recently heard some touching details connected with the last hours of the beloved and lamented Parep-a-Rosa. She was in unusual health and spirits during the days that immediately preceded her death, and, one day, she not only rehearsed the whole of "Lohengrin," but also entertained some company in the evening. That night her child was born—dead. On learning the fact of the death of this ardent expected and long desired infant, the shock seemed to turn the poor mother's brain; she became delirious, wildly accusing herself of having caused the death of the child by imprudent and over-exertion, and in that state continued till her death. Her husband is sadly broken down both in health and spirits by his great loss, and though now engaged in forming an English opera troupe to travel during the coming season through the leading cities of Great Britain, he is said to be totally indifferent and spiritless, possessing hardly a shadow of his old business energy and artistic enthusiasm. How well I remember the grand farewell performance of the Parep-a-Rosa troupe in New York; the crowded house, the overwhelming enthusiasm, the scarcely concealed emotion of the sweet and lovable and womanly prima donna, and the agitated farewell speech of Carl Rosa himself: "God willing," he cried, "we will soon be with you again!" But God was not willing, for the other half of that impetuous "we" will never return to us any more.

Not a Plato.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Can't find nothing to do but loaf around the wharves and gallop up and down the alleys, eh?" remarked his honor as a young man named Miller, charged with vagrancy, was rushed out.

"I'm a stranger in this town—dead-broke and nobody to borrow of," replied the prisoner.

"I can't help it that you are dead-broke," said the court; "I'd be glad if everybody owned a silver mine and two iron graps of money."

Already the money, it is given, had spoken for him. That great reformer, the iron graps of money, had spoken for him.

Our Mr. Stewart, in 1822, assisted in building a small "tub mill," on his father's spring branch, in Robertson county, Tennessee; and after completion he was in charge of it as miller, and ground for the public.

A few years later, he learned from his father, who was a millwright, a good knowledge of the construction of mills then in use.

He has since had long and varied experience as millwright and miller.

For some years past, he has been adding to, and perfecting machinery, for the manufacture of his FFF, FF and Family brands of flour.

The FFF is a pure and beautiful—*STRICTLY FANCY*.

The FF is a choice flour of good sample which approximates very nearly

NUTRITIVE VALUE, the well-known "GRAHAM FLOUR."

The FAMILY, is of fair sample, and rich in gluten and phosphate.

The FF and Family, impart largely to the brain a healthy and vigorous

highly favorable to a solution of the present political and social problems.

sep13—deadif

#### WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. &c.

## SILVEY, DOUGHERTY & CO.,

## Wholesale Dry Goods,

## HATS AND NOTIONS,

## 4 and 6 Decatur, and 5 and 7 Line Streets,

JOHN SILVEY, DAVID DOUGHERTY, JOHN R. GRAMMING, ATLANTA, GA.

## WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE

## Largest and Most Complete

## ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL

## Merchandise, Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

We have ever offered to the trade, and respect-

ly solicit an examination and comparison of

prices. We want

## EVERY MERCHANT

WHO VISITS OUR MARKET THIS SEASON, TO

## Call and See Us!

Orders CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

## STYLES AND PRICES.

Respectfully, SILVEY, DOUGHERTY & CO.

FFF, FF AND FAMILY FLOUR.

J. A. STEWART. H. D. AUSTIN. E. L. WINHORN

## STEWART MILLS!

## STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.,

## Corner of Marietta and Simpson Street

## ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Our Mr. Stewart, in 1822, assisted in building a small "tub mill," on his father's spring branch, in Robertson county, Tennessee; and after completion he was in charge of it as miller, and ground for the

CO.,

Goods,

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Line Streets,

GA.

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Complete

ns, &c., &c.

and respect  
comparison of

CHANT

EASON, TO

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and satisfaction guaranteed in

RICES.

HERTY & CO.

FLOUR.

E. L. WINHAM

MILLS!

N & CO.,

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mill-wright and mill-owner.

perfecting machinery, for the

flour.

FANCY.

which approximates very nearly, in

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in a healthy and vigorous tone;

and social problems.

UNDERTAKERS.

AS. BOHNEFELD,

ND DEALER IN

c Burial Cases, Casuets,

AND COFFINS,

all sizes and descriptions.

gents for TAYLOR'S CORP

ur, both day and night, No. 1, De

treets.

Both speeches were listened to with

marked attention throughout, and I am

confident our people would gladly confer

any appointment upon them in their gift.

They are worthy and well qualified, and

as Georgians we are proud of them.

Politics were not mentioned, yet in old

Monroe we are hopeful.

Our crops are moderately good consider-

ing the August drought, and with the

skies are brightening. Excuse my pro-

lix. I am respectfully,

#### GRANGERS' FEAST.

Thrilling Speeches by Col. Hardeman and Gen. Colquitt.

JOHNSTONVILLE, MONROE, CO., GA., September 8, 1874.

Editors Constitution: The eighth day of September, 1874, will long be remembered by the citizens of the upper portion of Monroe, and this, the lower part of Pike county, on which occasion a convention of about one thousand souls assembled in the grove near the residence of Col. Swan, being equidistant between the Johnstonville and Liberty Hill granges, at the instance of which the festivities of the occasion were gotten up.

Everything conspired to make the occasion one of interest to the participants. The sun shed its beneficent smiles in all its effulgence, and the people, far and near, those belonging to the grange, the gray-headed sire, the matron grave, the middle-aged, the young man, the blooming lass, the youths, children and darlings, at early hour commenced pouring in, in every conceivable way, mode and manner, in vehicles and on foot, and by 10 o'clock about.

#### ONE THOUSAND

had collected, partly to regale the inner man, but chiefly to enjoy a feast of reason, and take rounses together.

The large crowd repaired to the stand erected for the occasion to hear the words of wisdom as they fell from the lips of the distinguished speaker.

Maj. R. O. Banks called the meeting to order, and Capt. T. B. Williams, master of Liberty Hill Grange, was called to preside. After briefly stating the programme of the day, introduced

#### COLONEL HARDEMAN,

of Bibb, as the first speaker, who in a forcible, earnest, and eloquent speech of an hour and a quarter in length, depicted the condition of our people, since the war; their many efforts to regain and build up their broken fortunes; how misguided they had been, and how delusive the imitation of raising large crops of cotton to the utter neglect of the grain crops. They had tried it a decade, and it was still a delusion—a fallacy. He urged them to make their farms self-sustaining; to diversify their crops; be frugal and industrious as was their fathers; return to their ancient landmarks, and walk in their footsteps, and the God that blessed them would bless us and reward our honest toil. He appealed to the rising generation to go to work, dispel the idle dream of seeking fortunes by emigrating west; we owned the land of our fathers, improve it; build up and beautify your homesteads; make them lovely and attractive, and by their acting hasten the hour when Georgia shall stand redeemed and disentangled—the noblest of her peers—and be worthy to bear the appellation of the empire state of the south. He paid a glowing tribute to the

#### FAIR DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA;

how, amid the desolation of war in the darkest hour of our country's history, in want and poverty, they were true to themselves, true to the cause, and were true to day.

The next speaker was

#### GENERAL COLQUITT,

of DeKalb, the patriot hero and christian citizen; and how can I, in a brief space, give the outlines even of such an able effort? He told us he came to make no oratorical display, but to speak forth the words of truth and soberness. His line of argument was somewhat different from the first speaker. He spoke more directly in the interest of the patrons of husbandry; what had been accomplished, and the grand result it was destined yet to achieve. If we were true to ourselves and to the order, the fitters that have bound us for nearly a century would be broken, and we would be freed from the iron grasp of monied rings and monopolies. Already the era was, there was no money, it is given as a plea for the price that I offer d' le cotton. The shyness of the north intend, if they can, (as they have done,) to control our cotton, from the proceeds of which they have grown to be nabobs and millionaires, and the time has come for a manly effort to be made. The light already gilds the horizon, and in twenty years, or fifty years, this grand revolution can be effected, we will have accomplished much for our children. He urged them to be patient, that great reforms were not achieved in a day, that proper and vigilant efforts on the part of the Patrons of Husbandry and the cotton growers generally would culminate in success. After the general had spoken for an hour and a half on this line of policy, he was requested to suspend for dinner, which was announced as ready. The large crowd proceeded to the tables, which were literally groaning under the viands spread in rich profusion. Ample arrangements were made, the dinner well served, and by its demolition the crowd attested their appreciation of the efforts on the part of the contributors and caterers to serve the inner man. After which the crowd reassembled to hear the conclusion of the speech, which for convincing argument, style, and pathos can hardly be excelled. He confined himself to the question of direct shipment of cotton to European markets, which he demonstrated clearly and satisfactorily would save millions to the cotton growers of the south. By the arrangement already effected our cotton can be shipped direct to Europe to the agent of the Direct Trade Union, Mr. William M. Lawton, through the agent at Savannah. You can either order it sold in Savannah or Europe, as you may prefer, or draw two or three, or three-fourths of its full value, at a cheap rate of interest, not exceeding 7 per cent, per annum, which ought to satisfy any one after the rate of interest which has been paid for the last few years. There was no reason why our cotton should travel around by New York to be subjected to untold charges and storage. It was folly to hug the delusive phantom hope to our bosoms, and think it would ever be any better. We had a part to perform in the grand drama, that was, to subscribe liberally to the stock of the "Direct Trade Union," the only key that shall open the door to success.

After the conclusion of his speech the patrons subscribed liberally, and I think the general was well satisfied.

Both speeches were listened to with marked attention throughout, and I am confident our people would gladly confer any appointment upon them in their gift. They are worthy and well qualified, and as Georgians we are proud of them.

Politics were not mentioned, yet in old

Monroe we are hopeful.

Our crops are moderately good consider-

ing the August drought, and with the

skies are brightening. Excuse my pro-

lix. I am respectfully,

A. J. PHINNEY.

#### The Latest Scandal About Albert Edward.

From the New York Graphic.

#### GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

## The Great Georgia State Fair for 1874.

#### The Annual Fair of the Georgia State Agricultural Society for 1874, will be Held at

## Oglethorpe Park, Atlanta, Ga.,

BEGINNING OCTOBER 19TH, AND CONTINUING

## ONE WEEK.

**\$15,000 in PREMIUMS Offered, all in CASH Except Medals and Diplomas. No Silver Plate.**

## NO ENTRY FEES CHARGED!

We append a few extracts from the Premium List, as showing the range and character of the Exposition:

#### County Premiums:

To the County making the Best Exhibition of STOCK.....	\$500 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of FIELD CROPS.....	500
To the County making the Best Exhibition of HORTICULTURAL and DOMESTIC Products.....	300 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of FRUITS.....	100 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.....	150 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MACHINERY.....	200 00
To the County making the second best exhibition of articles manufactured by machinery.....	150 00

#### Horse Department.

Best thoroughbred Stallion and ten of his Colts.....	\$200 00
Best Stallion of all work, and ten of his Colts.....	125 00
Best Gelding or Mare.....	100 00
Second Best Gelding or Mare.....	50 00
Best combination Horse or Mare.....	50 00
Second Best Saddle Horse or Mare.....	50 00
Third Best Saddle Horse or Mare.....	25 00
Finest and Best Double Team—matched.....	100 00
Second Best Double Team—matched.....	50 00
Best pair Mules in Harness.....	50 00
Best single Mule.....	25 00

#### Cattle Department.

\$25 and \$20, respectively, for the best Bull and Cow of each of the following breeds—Alderny, Ayrshire, Brahm, Devon, Durham and Natives.	
Best pen of Fat Cattle—not less than ten head.....	\$100 00
Best Milk Cow.....	75 00
Second best Milk Cow.....	40 00
Best breeding Bull with Five of his Calves.....	100 00

#### Sheep.

\$25 and \$15, respectively, for the best Buck and Ewe of each of the following breeds—Merino, Southdown and Cotswold.	
For the Sweepstakes Buck.....	\$ 30 00
Best pen of Fat Mutton.....	30 00
Best pen of Fat Lamb.....	25 00
Best pen of Fat Sheep.....	25 00

#### Swine.

Liberal Premiums for all the different breeds of Hogs.	
Sweepstakes Boar.....	\$ 25 00
Sweepstakes Sow, with Pigs.....	25 00
Best pen of Fat Mutton.....	25 00
Best pen of Fat Lamb.....	25 00

#### Poultry.

This Department is uncommonly full and liberal. Premiums are offered for Thirty-Four different varieties of chickens \$10 for the best trio of each variety, except Bantams, for which \$5 is offered for the best trio of each variety.	
Best Trio Bronze Turkeys.....	\$ 20 00
For the best pair of Bremen, Hong-Kong, African and Toulouse Geese, each.....	10 00
For the best pair Rouen, Poland, Muscovy and Cayuga Ducks, each.....	100 00
For the best display of Domestic Fowl.....	100 00
Best display of Pigeons.....	25 00

#### Crop Products.

Best results from a two-horse farm.....	\$ 50 00



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## DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION  
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

ATLANTA:

Sunday, September 13, 1874.

BREVITIES.

—It is nineteen years since the capture of Sebastopol, and yet it seems but an event of yesterday.

—The first bag of Carolina sea island cotton crop of 1874 was received in Chattanooga on Tuesday.

—Januscheck will commence her farewell tour through the United States on the 5th of October, beginning at Washington.

—Dr. Mary Walker has only filled the position of private physician in the suntan's harem for a month, and he already wishes he was dead.

—The foreign resident population of Paris is made up as follows: 4,000 Americans, 7,000 Englishmen, 47,000 Germans, 32,000 Belgians, and 12,000 Swiss.

—Alexander Dumas was asked why the gallery of a theatre was called Paradise in France. "Because," replied he "apples are eaten there."

—At a recent Cape May juvenile ball two Philadelphia misses exhibited between them \$25,000 worth of diamonds. They were sisters, and their mother used to take in washing.

—Experiments recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn, on all kinds of roads, when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

—How old are you?" said the opposing counsel to a lady in an Aberdeen court. Miss Jane—"Oh, well, sir, I am an unmarried woman, and dinna think it right to answer that question."

—According to a New York paper, an up-town jeweler in that city has for sale over one hundred thousand dollars worth of diamonds, belonging to ladies occupying "high social positions."

—In Texas justice is sometimes almost as quick as lynch law. A man named Blythe committed murder on June 16; was arrested June 18; indicted June 24; found guilty June 29; sentenced July 4; hanged August 7th.

—George McDonald, the English divine, novelist, and lecturer, is said to have been so much pleased with this country during his visit here, that he has determined to make his permanent residence in the United States.

—Under the new postal law publishers of newspapers have the right to enclose in their papers bills for subscription or receipts, without extra charge; also, supplements consisting of matter crowded out of the regular issue, but not handbills or special advertisements.

—A shower of white toads took place in Larimer county, Col. The shower embraced a strip of country half a mile wide and several miles in length. From a distance the frogs, as they bounced along the ground, looked for all the world like hail stones. After the storm the frogs hopped about the country in droves of ten thousand.

—Near Rochester, Minnesota, the funeral of a well known citizen was held, and the preacher, evidently a lunk-head of the first water, took occasion to severely criticise the deceased's religious principles. At the close of the service the widow rose, and gave the parson such a raking down as he had never before received.

—The Pittsburgh Commercial learns that a government official is traversing the country making inspection of the canceled checks of the various banks, in order to ascertain whether they are uniformly complying with the law requiring a two cent stamp to be placed upon every draft and check paid. The same paper says that he is reaping quite a harvest.

THE Washington Gazette boasts a five-year, paid-up subscription, which is no slight thing in these hard times. The subscriber sends not only money, but words that cheer the editorial heart.

—We publish elsewhere a communication urging the nomination of aldermen by *words*. It is only necessary now for us to state that we are altogether opposed to that view, and in favor of a general ticket. The communication was crowded out of our previous issue.

ATLANTA is putting forth her utmost exertions to make the coming state fair the finest yet held. If the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers but do their duty in sending for exhibition the products of their skill and industry, the fair will prove as profitable as pleasurable to the visitors. —Carroll Co., *Times*.

OLIVER WINNINGHAM, the nominee of the democratic party in DeKalb county for the legislature, represented that county in the house of representatives in 1865 and 1866. He is conservative in his views and will represent the people of DeKalb with fidelity and ability. He will make a good working member.

The grand jury of Gibson county is actively engaged in ferreting out the parties who committed the recent outrage. Gov. Brown has offered large rewards for their arrest, and is on the ground using every means in his power to bring the outlaws to justice, and the whole state supports him in the work. And yet the federal troops are making arrests and the federal power is exercised as if the state Tennessee had no existence. Cesarism is no fiction in America. We have the substance if not the form.

The latest Washington telegrams say that the carpet-baggers have assumed control of the proposed southern republican convention, and have changed the place of meeting from Atlanta to Chattanooga. The call instructs the delegates to come loaded with "outrages," so that "an authoritative statement" may be made to the country. The whole movement is gotten up in the interest of political aspirants, and the convention will be exclusively controlled by the office-holding rings in the south.

### A Word of Caution.

The public mind appears to be in a somewhat feverish condition in regard to "race" issues and disturbances. We are satisfied that the southern whites are not responsible for this thing, and we are equally satisfied that the negroes are not responsible for it. The feeling of anxiety so generally prevalent grows out of the threatened passage of the civil rights bill, and out of the evil machinations of the leaders of the radical party, north and south, whose success in the present fall elections, as well as in the presidential election of 1876, depends entirely, as we conscientiously believe, upon a revival in the northern mind of that feeling of hostility and hatred engendered by the war between the states, but which, apparently, was nearly laid to rest. And if the white people of the south can be driven or provoked into acts of violence towards the colored race, the object of this irritating policy of our enemies will have been secured. Their plan is to "fire the northern heart," and thus to reunite the scattered forces of the republican party, and thereby secure a new lease of power, for four years longer, or for an indefinite length of years.

Does it not behove the people of our state, therefore, as well as the people of the entire south, to be strictly upon their guard? Is it not of the greatest importance that they should avoid, not only everything like violence, but even the appearance of violence, or wrong, or injustice to the inferior race? Even in cases where the colored man has been instigated to take a step which is unauthorized, the white man can afford, as of the superior race, to treat him as he would a child. We certainly should not allow ourselves to be provoked so far, at least, as to take the law into our hands, and thus give the prowling enemy the very weapon he desires with which to beat out our brains.

We should not listen to rumors started by evil-minded or nervous people; nor should we countenance young men, or others, who may think of taking upon themselves the responsibility of administering the laws, in the place of judges and juries. This is precisely what the emissaries of radicalism would have us do, and we should remember that it is a safe rule in politics, as well as in morals, never to do what our enemy wishes us to do.

Upon inquiring at the executive office, we learn that no information has been received from any part of the state which indicates that the negroes themselves have any disposition to be turbulent or disorderly. This being the case, it only remains for us to be on our guard against the sayings and doings of all persons, whether northern carpet-baggers or southern scalawags, who would disturb the peaceful relations between the two races.

We have a man at the head of state affairs in Georgia who never blusters; but who can be implicitly relied upon, as in the past, in any emergency requiring wisdom, patriotism, courage and firmness.

### Gubernatorial Candidates.

As yet the question of Gov. Smith's successor is not agitating the people of the state. Prominent candidates have, however, been mentioned, among them Hon. John H. James, Thos. Hardeman, Gen. Colquitt, Gen. Toombs, and doubtless others are contemplating the chances of success. All the above men are able, true and devoted sons of Georgia, and one of the number, we opine, will receive the gubernatorial powers. Hon. John H. James, who could have made a good race in the last canvass, but who, in deference to party harmony, withdrew, is prominently mentioned in different parts of the state as the coming man for the good, practical tax-paying people of our noble commonwealth. Certainly no man would fill the office with more satisfaction to the masses than Mr. James. Others, doubtless, are equally capable, but the popular choice is early indicative of the style and caliber of the man on whose shoulders it wishes to put the dignity of its chief office. —*Tribute Standard*, Sept. 8, 1874.

GOVERNOR BAXTER was twice nominated for governor by the democracy of Arkansas, but he persisted in his determination to decline a second term, and Hon. A. H. Garland was nominated by acclamation. The following is the remainder of the ticket: Chief justice, E. H. English; associate justices, David Walker and William Harrison; secretary of state, B. B. Beaver; auditor, W. R. Miller; treasurer, T. J. Churchill, attorney general, S. P. Hughes; commissioners of state lands, J. M. Smithee; chancellor, Jno. R. Eakin; chancery clerk, O. R. Witt.

The constitution will be submitted to the people on the 13th proximo, and there is scarcely a doubt of its ratification. The election for state officers under it will not occur until November. And thus before the ring end of the present intolerant congress can convene, Arkansas will be so thoroughly redeemed that all the Claytowners can not put her back into the darkness and gloom of radicalism.

—The Bainbridge Democrat is making things lively. Here is one of its paragraphs:

The white man who votes for Richard H. Whiteley, after having read the civil right bill, is not to be trusted. The man who would thus vote to degrade his race, his wife, his daughter, his children, would not scruple to play the incendiary's torch, to aim the assassin's dagger, to pick a pocket or to rob a bank.

His excellency Governor James M. Smith, and Hon. L. N. Trammell, democratic nominee for congress in the 7th district, will address the citizens of Marion on Saturday next.

### The State Fair.

The attendance will certainly be without precedent in the annals of southern fairs. Tens of thousands of people will be here, and the city's capacity for lodging and feeding a multitude will be taxed to the utmost. Responses already received indicate that we must be prepared to entertain at least 50,000 people.

The managers of the fair are determined upon one thing—not one of the vast number shall have reason to go away with a regret for his visit. The display shall satisfy every reasonable mind. And as an indication of what our citizens are doing, we are enabled to state that one of our leading live stock dealers has just returned from an extended tour through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, bringing back word that a large number of exhibitors in those states are making preparations to attend the Georgia fair.

The Nashville Union and American says the most diligent search has failed to discover that more than four, instead of *sixteen* negroes were killed in Gibson county, and it thinks the remaining ten are being kept hid for political effect.

The Macon Telegraph says that a radical caucus was held in that city last Tuesday, at which it was pretty well settled that Sam Gove, of Twiggs, will be put on the track as the candidate of that party for congress from the 6th district.

The democrats of Texas have made the following nominations for congress in the six districts of that state: Hon. J. H. Reagan in the first district, Colonel D. B. Culberson in the second, Hon. J. W. Throckmorton in the third, Hon. John Hancock in the fourth, Hon. John H. Mills in the fifth, and Major Gustave Schleicher in the sixth.

Recent democratic nominations for representatives: Upson, Owen C. Sharman; Dooly, W. L. Graham; Talbot, J. M. Marshall and W. H. Searey; Oglethorpe, D. W. Pattman and T. D. Hutcheson; Morgan, Oscar Thomason, Wilkinson, Dr. Duggan; Henry, J. A. C. Wynn; Campbell, Levi Ballard; Taylor, W. H. Bell and S. B. Walton; Columbia, S. C. Lanakin.

At the battle of "Seven Pines," it was stated that a sprout of distinguished pretensions approached General Longstreet and asked if "he would permit him to go into the battle as an independent." The general replied, "no, I find independent fighters are not to be depended upon."

There was much wisdom in the reply, and it is equally applicable to the field of politics as the army. In congressional campaigns, independent candidates are about as unreliable as independent fighters. —*Leesburg, Va., Washingtonian*.

Radical nominations: C. Wessolowsky, white, and Sampson McFarland, colored, for representatives from Dougherty; Willis Watkins, of Colquitt, for senator from the 7th district; Lake Brown and Jesse Hart, both negroes, for representatives from Oglethorpe; A. Scott, colored, and W. P. Bryant, white, for representatives from Coweta; T. W. Grimes and R. B. Bailey, colored, for representatives from Muscogee.

The Thomasville Enterprise reports Fred Atkinson's remarks before the radical convention as follows:

"I say that every one of you that votes with the democrats this fall *had better take your baggage and leave this country*. We are going to raise a *kuklux* and *kuklux* every one of you that votes with the *democrats*." John Few, colored, clerk of the superior court, interrupted and asked Fred to retract or explain that language, but he promptly replied, "I mean what I say. I don't retract anything." Frank Tooke, whose card appears in this paper, followed Fred, and alluding to his *kuklux* remarks advised forbearance, peace and harmony between the races, and said he didn't think Mr. A. meant what he said, but Fred sprang to his feet and replied, "Yes, sir, I mean it. I mean what I say." These sentiments seemed to prevail in the audience, for they were followed by deafening applause.

And the Macon Telegraph therupon insists that Landauert Williams shall immediately put his forces in motion. The public peace is boldly menaced, and as it cannot, under the Grant theory, be preserved by state authority, it must be by federal bayonets.

COTTON ARTICLES.—We have a few bound pamphlets of THE CONSTITUTION cotton articles, fifty-two for the year just ended. They are exceedingly valuable to cotton planters and buyers for reference, comparison, and general information upon cotton markets and matters, statistics, etc. We will send post paid for \$1. Send at once if you were to secure one.

### Political Notes.

The latest independent candidates are T. W. Thurman, in Spalding, and J. Joseph Hodges, in Crawford.

Gen. Toombs has accepted the invitation of the Greensboro' fair association to deliver an address on the fair grounds next month.

Query by the New York Tribune: "Is it in order to inquire what reason Senator Chandler, chairman of the republican congressional committee, has in the cabinet consultation on the outrages in the south?"

The senatorial convention of the 9th district was in session Saturday, Monday, and at one o'clock of Tuesday morning T. J. Perry, of Calhoun, was nominated.

The Nashville Union and American says the most diligent search has failed to discover that more than four, instead of *sixteen* negroes were killed in Gibson county, and it thinks the remaining ten are being kept hid for political effect.

The thermometer averaged 82 degrees at noon. Clear and warm every day. No rain. The same week last year the thermometer was 78 degrees at noon. Clear and warm three days. Cloudy and cool four days. Rain on two days. Fall for the week .75 of an inch. The same week year before last the thermometer was 84 degrees at noon. Clear and hot six days; cloudy and warm one day. Rain on two days. Rain fall for the week .80 of an inch.

ATLANTA MARKET RECEIPTS.

1874. 1873.

Receipts this week..... 35 154

Receipts previously..... 12 33

47 187

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments this week..... 17 100

Shipments previously..... 128 29

145 120

STOCK.

Stock on hand..... 419 83

PRICE.

Low middling..... 132 17 1/2

17,980 30,968 48,978 25,180

NEW YORK.

This market has been quiet and steady, with small sales at a decline of 1/2 of a cent. The prospect of a plenty of cotton and a very dull dry goods trade, are the principal causes of the depression.

COTTON GOODS.

We give a few extracts from our New York correspondent's weekly letter to show what facts are as to trade:

—NEW YORK, September 9, 1874.

Since the close of the war we have always had a brisk lively trade from the 15th of August to the 15th of September until this year. Now it is dull with almost every one.

No reduction of prices will make the southern dealers depart from their hand-to-mouth policy. They will only buy just what they need, and no coaxing will induce them to buy one piece more than they require. Some few houses are doing a fair amount of business, but there is no rush as has been the case with former seasons, neither is there a vestige of speculation discernible anywhere. We are not one of those who believe in a large dry goods trade this fall, for it will take more than one year to recover from the effects of the panic. The production of some classes of goods, especially brown and bleached cottons, have lately been greatly in excess of the consumption capacity of the country, and nothing short of a curtailed production can prevent still lower prices for these goods. Prints have sold freely, but now are accumulating on manufacturers' hands.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept. 9, 1874.

The market for print cloths has been very quiet, and sales light. No speculative demand. The prices are 5 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents a yard, for best goods.

CRITICISM.

MERIWETHER CO., Ga., Sept. 18, 1874.

I read your cotton articles with much interest. You understand the subject upon which you write, and that is saying a great deal more than can be said with truth of most writers for the public. Your weekly articles have been of great service to the farming interest. Your facts are accurate, and the correctness of your conclusions for the future, as time has proved, are remarkable.

In one thing this year I think you are mistaken. You say the growing crops will be about 400,000 bales. I am positive it will not be over 3,000,000 bales. Please make this prediction. In this region and southwest Georgia the crops have been cut off at least one-third, and what is true of our own state is also true of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

I send you an extract from a letter of one of the most intelligent and reliable farmers in the last named state.

"JACKSON, Miss., August 26, 1874.

"Our cotton crop in this state, and indeed throughout the entire southwest, has been seriously injured by the long and continued drought. It will be cut short at least 1/4;—most farmers say 1/3."

ANSWER.

We have no doubt but the crop has been cut off 1/3 since the first day of August. But six weeks ago the crops bid fair to be 5,000,000 bales or over. The drought has done serious injury in the states you name. But have you not lost sight of the fact that last year the entire coast line as far inland as from 50 to 100 miles entirely from Virginia to the Rio Grande river, was a partial failure from the effect of storms and the ravages of the caterpillar. The belt of country to which we refer made only from 1/2 to 2/3 of an average crop, and the total loss in this region must have been near 500,000 bales. Then again the canebrake country in Alabama was a failure as partly proven by the receipts at Montgomery and Mobile, the receipts at the latter port being only 297,000 bales,

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, September 12, 1874.

Cotton closed quiet at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents.

#### RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	3 bales
By Air-Line Railroad	2
By West-Point Railroad	3
Total	7
Receipts previously	50
Total	57
Old stock	425
Total	482

#### SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	15
Stock on hand	406

First Bale at Palmetto.

PALMETTO, GA., Sept. 11, 1874:  
*Editor's Constitution:* The first bale of new cotton was brought in to-day from the plantation of W. H. Kelly, and sold to J. K. Smith for 14 cents.

#### CROP ESTIMATES.

AUGUSTA, September 12.—The best authorities here say that the cotton crop of Georgia will be off one hundred thousand bales from last year. The whole crop is estimated at 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales. Galveston and New Orleans estimates do not run as high. The following dispatches were received by President Herring, of Augusta cotton exchange, in response to inquiries made to-day:

MONTE: The cotton crop tributary to Mobile is better than last year. Receipts here estimated at 50,000 bales increase.

[Note—Crops in Alabama were almost a total failure last year in the territory tributary to Montgomery and Selma.]

MEMPHIS, September 12.—Crops poor throughout the state. Can not make over five-tenths of last year.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—The cotton crop tributary to New Orleans is at least 20 per cent. less than last year.

GALVESTON, September 12.—Drought has greatly damaged the uplands; the lowlands will do well. The crop is 50,000 bales short.

[Note—Some correspondent estimated in July that the Texas crop would exceed last year's over 150,000 bales.]

The above dispatches are from reliable sources.

#### TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]  
WALL STREET, NEW YORK, 1  
September 12, 6 P. M.

Money closed at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Foreign exchange dull at \$4 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Gold closed at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Government neglected; currency 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

State bonds very dull; Virginia 6 28; 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

1866 28; 28; consolidated 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do.

second series 37; North Carolina 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  old January 12; 29; North Carolina R. R. January and July, 40; April and October 40; South Carolina fund act 1866 17; South Carolina non-fund bonds 51; Georgia 6 73; Georgia 7 new 90; endorsed 70; Georgia gold bonds 77.

LATER.

Governments 17; 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  12; 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  15; 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  16; new 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  16; '68 17; new 18.

State bonds—Tennessee 75; new 75; Virginia 98; new 28; consols 52; deferred 9; Louisiana 6 21; new 20; Levee 6 20; do. 82; Alabama 84 5; 58 30; Georgia 6 73; 75 90; North Carolina 20; new 10; special 75; South Carolina 25; new 17; April and October 17.

#### COTTON MARKETS.

Receipts at all ports to-day..... 3,111

Exports to Great Britain..... 1,535

Stock at all ports..... 97,315

Stock in New York..... 39,511

NEW YORK, September 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 401 bales at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17 for middlings.

Cotton—Net receipts home; gross 701.

Futures closed easy; sales 17,000 bales; September 15-16; October 15-16; January 15-16; December 15-16; February 15-16; March 15-16; April 15-16; May 15-16.

BOSTON, September 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; gross receipts 356 bales; sales 200; stock 8,000.

GALVESTON, September 12.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; low middlings 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good ordinary 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net receipts 575 bales; gross 575; sales 575.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—Cotton irregular but active; middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; low middlings 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good ordinary 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net receipts 922; sales 750; stock 575.

MEMPHIS, September 12.—Cotton steady and in good demand; offerings light; middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; low middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; receipts 329 bales; shipments 127; stock 6,221.

SAVANNAH, September 12.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 15; low middlings 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good ordinary 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net receipts 1,108 bales; gross 1,100; exports coastwise 1,117; sales 608; stock 1,100.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Cotton irregular and easier; middlings 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; low middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good ordinary 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net receipts 398 bales; gross 762; exports coastwise 922; sales 200; last evening 350.

MOBILE, September 12.—Cotton irregular but active; middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; low middlings 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good ordinary 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net receipts 339; exports coastwise 88; sales 200.

WILMINGTON, September 12.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; low middlings 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good ordinary 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net receipts 108; exports coastwise 53; sales 35.

AUGUSTA, September 12.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; receipts 48 bales; sales 278.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17; low middlings 14; net receipts 55; gross 65.

#### PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Southern flour a shade firmer; little better export enquiry for shippers' grades; common to fair extra \$5 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10; good to choice \$6 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10; fair to prime \$7 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10; fancy \$8 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10; flour \$5 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10; bacon active; shoulder 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10; clear rib 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15. Whisky in good demand at \$1 00.

LOUISVILLE, September 12.—Flour quiet and in fair demand; corn flour at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5. Pork fat and higher at \$24 25. Lard dull and un-fatted; summer 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bacon strong and in good demand; shoulders 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; clear rib 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; sides 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; clear 15. Whisky in good demand at \$1 00.

ST. LOUIS, September 12.—Flour quiet and in fair demand; corn flour at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5. Pork fat and higher at \$24 25. Lard dull and un-fatted; summer 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bacon strong and in good demand; shoulders 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; clear rib 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; sides 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; clear 15. Whisky in good demand at \$1 00.

CHARLESTON, September 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; low middlings 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good ordinary 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net receipts 107; exports coastwise 28.

NORFOLK, September 12.—Cotton steady; low middlings 15; net receipts 100 bales; exports coastwise 53; sales 35.

CHARLESTON, September 12.—Cotton steady; low middlings 15; net receipts 100 bales; exports coastwise 53; sales 35.

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#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

FELTON SUPERIOR COURT.—At the Fall Term, 1874, of the Fulton Superior Court the cases will be called by Appearance in this order. Theocket of each term will be called in their order:

Common Law, Appeal, Equity, Claim, Illegality, Certiorari, Motion for Issues Dislosed by the Doctor. The business will pass by terms to the calendar.

JOHN A. HOPKINS, Judge.

September 1874.

A true extract from the minutes.

JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C.

## LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

### NEW YORK IN ATLANTA.

#### WHEN?

AT STEINHEIMER BROS.' NEW YORK STORE,  
48 Whitehall street,

Who are now in receipt of the largest stock of Dry Goods ever before offered to the trade by them, consisting in part of Dress Goods to be found in a first-class dry goods house.

500 Blankets at all prices.

200 cases Boots and Shoes.

500 pieces Jeans, Tweeds and Cassimeres.

250 pieces Flannels.

100 pieces Linsey.

500 pieces Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirts.

Drillings, Stripes, Demins, Shawls, Balloons, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Doilies, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Trimmings of all kinds, and an endless variety of Notions.

The largest stock of Girls' and Ladies' Trunks ever received in Georgia, at factory prices.

Alpacas are specialty with us, as we import special brands, and can beat any market in the South in prices.

Thanking our numerous friends for their past liberal patronage, we respectfully invite them to call and see us.

Purchasers generally will save money by examining our stock before buying.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

STEINHEIMER BROS.,  
New York Store,  
48 Whitehall street,  
Atlanta, Ga.

sept13-d1t

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNCILMAN.—We are authorized to announce the name of A. O. M. Gay as a candidate for councilman from the 4th ward, subject to the democratic nomination.

FOR ALDERMAN.—We are authorized and requested to announce the name of F. Rice as a candidate for councilman from the 5th ward, subject to the democratic nomination.

FOR ALDERMAN.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman at large, subject to the democratic nomination, Saturday, October 10th, 1874.

sept13-dtd AARON HAAS.

FOR SHERIFF.—*Editor's Constitution:* Please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination to be held on the 17th of November next, associated with C. W. WELLS, C. C. GREEN and G. W. ANDERSON, as deputies.

deputies

sept13-dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—*To the Voters of Fulton county:* I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax receiver, subject to the democratic nomination.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—*Editor's Constitution:* I take this method to inform the voters of DeKalb county that I am a candidate for a seat in the representative branch of the next Legislature of Georgia, subject to a democratic nomination.

JOHN C. RAGSDALE.

Lithonia, Ga., Aug. 22, 1874.—dwd

FOR CORONER.—We are authorized to announce William Bell as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to democratic nomination.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—*Editor's Constitution:* I take this method to inform the voters of DeKalb county that I am a candidate for a seat in the representative branch of the next Legislature of Georgia, subject to a democratic nomination.

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.

## SIXTEEN ACES.

An Old Time Story of a Game a

“Daw” in Alabama.

[Communication in Turf, Field and Farm.]

Sam Oglivie was a gambler by profession and practice; but among the planters who frequented his faro bank (and all of those of any wealth or standing within a hundred miles of Selma took a turn at it when they could) there was not one who would entertain a question as to Sam's honesty. In that little white cottage, almost hidden by the surrounding grove, none but the fairest of faro was dealt, none but the squarest of poker was bet on. When the chips were bought and the cards cut, each one felt that what fortune meant the pack to bring him would not be interfered with by any manipulation of the cards.

But alas! when was humanity beyond temptation? Adam fell, Cesar fell, Warren fell (at Bunker Hill), and even Beecher is suspected. One day Sam was tempted and he—. But let me give the details:

Judge Humphrey, Col. Swain, old Andrew (whose plantation was measured by the thousand acres), and Sol. Lovett, from St. Louis, were sitting in Oglivie's front parlor playing a snug little game of draw. All were heavy betters when they held the cards; but just then the cards were running light, and so were the bets. Sam, who cared very little for poker, had sat by watching the game rather than going in it. He held a hand, of course; but his thoughts were rather on the lay-out in the next room than on the cards in his hand. Several times had hinted at abandoning the game, but each time the others had insisted on it, so Sam had politely stilled impatience and had kept his seat at the table.

As the clock was telling ten, Sam called from the table, and excusing himself for the moment, left the room. His way was through the back parlor where lay the sleeping tiger. The table with its lay-out, the case, piles of checks, decks of cards, all were ready for the players. As he glanced carelessly over them, a sudden thought seemed to flash through Sam's brain. A sardonic smile crept over his thin cut lips, and his long fingers played with his moustache, as if to hide the twitching lips from some unseen observer. Advancing to the card box, where cards by the dozen packs, in unbroken packages, lay piled up, he busied himself for a moment in opening packs, breaking wrappers and assorting cards, then, with an expression of guiltless innocence upon his face, but with a “cold deck” up his sleeve, he returned to the poker-table.

In a few minutes it was Sam's turn to deal. His hand faltered as he lifted the cards; a deuce spot fluttered into his lap, and, in picking it up, a rapid movement of the long, lithe fingers had exchanged the table pack for the “cold deck.” A grain of remorse seemed to touch his heart when he came to serve the cards.

“I can't take a hand this deal, gentlemen. I have got to step around to the hotel for a moment.”

The other acquiesced and the cards were dealt. A good hand, one would say by the actions of the players. There was a thousand in the pot and a very obstinate expression on the faces of the players before the drawing began.

Then a singular circumstance was noticed. The judge only wanted one card: one card satisfied the colonel, and one card each took Lovett and Anderson. Old, thought each one, and wondered whether they were trying to bite a full or a flush, or were hiding fours. But each glanced at his own hand, and calmly waited the issue, confident of his own and pitying the other's hand.

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“There is but one hand at the table that can win that pot, gentlemen; ain't it about big enough? I will see you, colonel.”

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Carl Schurz Ratifies.

St. Louis, September 12.—At the ratification meeting, Carl Schurz declared that the movement had his earnest sympathy. He approved all portions of the platform that were borne the state matters, but was sorry to see the convention on the fence about finances. He would support the nominees of the people's convention, and disavowed any personal interest in the matter.

Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 12.—An official dispatch is published announcing that Gen. Pavia has gained a victory over the Carlists. Three thousand troops will leave Madrid for Cuba about the end of the present month, and five thousand more in October.

## AFTER THE SERMON.

Mr. Von Meter is printing testaments in Nero's Garden in Rome, the same spot where the christian martyrs by Nero's edict were burned to death in tarred dresses.

The Russian Christmas is observed on January 6, in consequence of the Russians still retaining the Julian calendar, and thereby being twelve days behind the time of the other nations.

The London Echo tells us that the quondam “boy Mortara,” the Jew who was baptized surreptitiously and taken from his parents in Rome, is now Father Pius Mortara, an Augustine friar, in the monastery of Notre Dame de Beauchene.

There are about 470 churches, chapels and mission-houses in New York city. If all who are old and well enough were to go to church, it is estimated that about 150,000 persons would not find seats, and would be forced to stand in the aisles or stay outside the doors.

The death of bishop Morris, in Ohio, places bishop Janes, of New York, in episcopal seniority in the northern Methodist Episcopal church. He, too, has been ill for two weeks with the chronic ailment which laid him aside during the session of the last general conference. He has been improving, however, within the last few days.

Thirteen out of forty-one American Protestant Episcopal dioceses have taken definite synodical action in favor of correcting the version of the Nicene Creed so as to make it refer the procession of the Son only to the Father. This is a chief line of division between the Catholic and Greek churches.

The paper is the latest novelty for pious garments. To all appearances it consists of an ordinary looking walking stick, but on unscrewing the head out pops the statue of a saint, holding a lengthy taper in his hand, which, when lighted, will last long enough for a procession or a church service.

The Young Men's Christian Association in the United States and the British Provinces have increased to the number of 945. Of these 243 report 26,000 members. Forty-seven associations have buildings valued at \$1,958; fifty-six have buildings amounting to \$529,662. There are also thirty-two associations in colleges and literary institutions.

Rev. Dr. DeKoven, over whose candidacy for bishop of Wisconsin there was so warm a contest in the convention of that diocese, is a prominent candidate for the bishopric of Illinois, made vacant by the death of Bishop Whitehouse, and will, it is thought, be successful. His views on ritualism accord with those of the late bishop of that diocese.

To day let our hearts overflow with love to God; love to our neighbor. In the waves of this love may each harsh word and unkind thought be drowned. To day let us be patient, virtuous, and truthful: To day may we strive to make home pleasant, and those around us happy. To sum it all, let us daily endeavor to live a true and earnest Christian life.

A remarkable religious awakening is reported in north China. Two years ago Cheefoo, a Buddhist, happening to enter a Christian church, became a convert to Christianity and immediately went to labor among the people of his native town to induce them to embrace the same religion. Thus far there have been 160 converts. The place of the revival is 200 miles distant from the residence of any missionary, and outside of the ordinary lines of travel.

The present number of parishes of the church of England is 13,200; 11,000 parishes have parsonages. The ecclesiastical commission have, since 1818, by economy in the administration of the church estates, and by the suppression of pluralities, been increasing the value of the poorer benefices to the annual amount of £436,345. The rate-benefactions added to this sum have made the whole of the annual income of parochial endowments £513,495. There are still 5,573 livings not over £300 a year.

## RAILROADS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE.

VIA Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN

CONNECTIONS BY LINE ARE MOST CERTAIN AND SURE AT ALL SEASONS.

THE EATING HOUSES

ON THIS LINE HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED AND REFINED. AMPLE TIME IS GIVEN FOR MEALS, AND AT REGULAR HOURS.

CONDUCTORS ON THIS LINE ARE AFFABLE AND COURTEOUS TO PASSENGERS.

THE QUICKEST TIME AND SURE CONNECTION MADE.

PASSENGERS CAN PURCHASE THROUGH TICKETS AND HAVE THEIR BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, COLUMBUS AND ATLANTA TO RICHMOND, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, BY FOUR DIFFERENT ROUTES, VIA AUGUSTA, KINGSVILLE AND WILMINGTON; VIA COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE AND RALEIGH; VIA COLUMBIA, DALLAS AND RICHMOND; VIA ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND LINE.

Fare as Low by Augusta

As any other Route.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

PASSAGERS WISHING TO GO NORTH BY SEA WILL FIND

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

OFFER EVERY INDIMENTO TO PASSENGERS, WITH TABLES SUPPLIED WITH EVERY LUXUR

YACHT AND CHARLESTON MARKETS CAN AFFORD, AND FOR SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT ARE UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

THROUGH TICKETS ON SALE AT MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

Aug 24-25

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line

RAILWAY COMPANY.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 19, 1874.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1874. ALL STOCKHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT EITHER IN PERSON OR BY PROXY.

A. S. BUFORD, President.

LARKIN SMITH, Secy.

Aug 19-20-21

SIXTEEN ACES.

AN OLD TIME STORY OF A GAME A

“Daw” IN ALABAMA.

[COMMUNICATION IN TURF, FIELD AND FARM.]

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&lt;

## FAR GAZING.

[From the Quiver.]  
With the quiet old bridge you hear  
the waves make music as they pass;  
the wind to the elm tree near,  
you see the pathway through the grass,  
the way we went to walk, alas!  
The river wanders as of old,  
the willow trees gleam like gold,  
and apple to the gentle breeze;  
at last far from the earth and these!  
Joy forsooth, is for the summer call;  
the birds lose heart to sing,  
and falling leaves in autumn fall;  
and winter is the end of all.

## HOSTILE CHEYENNES.

Brisk Battle on the Red River,  
Texas—General Miles' Command  
Defeats Five Hundred Cheyennes—  
A Sharp Engagement—  
The Troops' Loss Four  
Wounded—The Indians' Loss Twenty-Five  
Killed.

Local Dispatch to the New York World.  
CAMP ON RED RIVER, TEX., August 25.  
From Fort Dodge, Kan., September 8.  
Announced in my letter to The World  
in Fort Dodge on the 12th ultimo, that  
the Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas  
for whose punishment this expedition  
was organized, were at that date col-  
lected in the neighborhood of McClellan-  
ville, on the Staked Plains of Texas, a  
miles away from the north fork of  
the Red river, and were in council on the  
subject of war or peace. They were  
armed with breech-loaders of the  
improved pattern, and could bring  
the field fully 2,000 warriors.

Judging by the occurrences of the past  
four hours the Indians seem to  
have declared for war. On the south-  
ern march of the command from  
McClellanville to this point no opposi-  
tion was met with until yesterday, at 8  
o'clock in the morning, when a sharp  
attack took place with about 500 Chey-  
ennes, which resulted in their defeat and  
annihilation.

At the hour named, while an advanced  
and was scouring the country along  
the line of march, a band of Cheyennes  
discovered in their front. Our force  
surprised, in addition to the twenty de-  
tachments, a detachment of ten citizen  
scouts, a detachment of eighteen cavalry—in all about  
men.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1874.

REMARKS.—Business continues active.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at \$1.08; selling at \$1.05.

Silver, buying at \$1.02; selling at \$1.05.

Exchange—Buying at par; selling at 1-1/4.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6c 70c; 7s 84c; 8s 98c; Atlanta city bonds, 7s 68c; 8s 82c; Georgia Railroad stock, 7s 82c; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90c; Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 90c; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90c; Central Railroad's 6c 58c; Savannah 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed \$1.34c; peaches peeled \$1.45c; peaches peeled 10 av. \$1.45c.

Apples—We note at 22c a bushel.

Beets—25c a bushel.

Rags—24c.

Poultry—We quote spring chickens at 15c.

Good hens 25c.

Butter—We quote good country at 15c; Tennessee 22c.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white \$1.20; mixed \$1.15.

Vinegar—white \$1.25; 10c; amber \$1.20a.

Flour—\$1.50.

Rye—\$1.35.

Barley—\$1.60.

Oats—75c.

Hay—Timothy \$1.60; clover \$1.25; Ten-  
nessee \$1.25; millet \$1.25; 50c.

Flour—fancy \$8.25; 25c; extra family \$7.87; 50c; 50c; 50c.

Bacon—clear sides 16c; clear rib sides 16c; shoulders 11c.

Butch—Meat—clear sides 15c; clear rib sides 15c; shoulders 11c; long clear sides 14c; clear bellies 14c.

Hams—plain uncanvassed 12c; plain  
canvassed, 14c; sugar-cured canvassed  
16c.

Lard—Tierces, 17a; kegs, cans, buck-  
ets, half barrels, 18c.

Butter—Yellow 14c; domestic 16c; 16a; 16c;

2b. 17a; 18c; 21c; 1b. 18c; 2b. 1b. 18c; Borneo 18c.

Ties—\$1.80.

Teas—imperial \$1a 25; hyson 75a 100;

oolong 75a 100.

Spices—pepper 28c; ginger 17c; aspic 20c;

nutmegs \$1.50; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia \$2.00; Liverpool \$1.75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls \$1.17 5b; 1bbls \$9.00;

kits \$1.25; No. 2 bbls \$1.17 5b; 1bbls \$9.00;

kits \$1.25. Family, bbls \$1.40; 1bbls \$9.00;

kits \$1.25.

Vinegar—24a 40.

Sugar—crushed 18c; powdered 13c; gran-  
ulated 13c; 12c; extra C 11c; white extra C  
11c; yellow C 10a 11; Demerara 11c; New  
Orleans 10a 11; do; prime 10a 10; do; fair-  
nons in market.

Coffee—Bio choice 22a 25; prime 25c;

Java 35c.

Syrups—refined 45c; New Orleans 50c.

Molasses—hds 41; tierces 43; bbls 45.

Soap—5a 10.

Starch—6c.

Rice—9c.

Soda—kogs 7a 7c; assorted papers 8a 8c.

Candles—19.

Onions—\$100a 17; alum 16a 17; pepper 16c;

mustard 16c; pepper 16c; tannin 16c; alum 16c;

iodine 16c; pepper 16c; alum 16c; alum 16c;

iodine 16c; alum 16c; alum 16c; alum 16c;

## DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,  
WM. MCNAUGHT & CO.  
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for  
specimen of our "news," marlly  
PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,  
ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE  
SINCE 1863.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long  
needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight  
years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor,  
strictly reserved for their accommoda-  
tion, gives universal  
satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers,  
Dinner to order, Wedding  
parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's  
Soda Water, is now connected with  
me in the Fish, Oyster and  
Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:  
Select, per quart..... 65 cents  
Medium, per quart..... 50 cents  
Ordinary, per quart..... 40 cents  
Address O. L. PEASE,  
jan11-d1f Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA:

Sunday, September 13, 1874.

### Advertising Index.

The Howe—J. B. Scarratt.  
F. F. F. Stewart, Austin & Co.  
Dry Goods—Silvey, Dougherty & Co.  
Clothing—Elesman Bros.  
For Councilman—A. O. M. Gay.  
Attention, Firemen—J. E. Mann.  
Wanted, Girls—Mrs. Turner.  
Paper, Sacks, etc.—R. R. Payne.  
Clerk wanted—Box 331.  
Picture Frames—Phillips & Crew.  
Exhibition Note—Rush Irwin.  
Last Call—J. A. Anderson.  
Attention, Voters—F. T. Ryan.  
Coal—Seiple & Sons.  
John Keely.  
Potatoes—W. F. Stokes.  
Dress Goods—Lowe, Douglass & Dallas.  
Bankrupt Sale—J. A. Ansley.  
New York in Atlanta—Steinheimer.  
Important Goods—Dykeman.  
For Council—F. P. Rice.  
For Council—A. Haas.  
\*\*\*

Mrs. TURNER wants several girls.

E. D. Brown and sister has taken charge  
of the Eye House.

The Rev. Mr. Palmer preaches at the Central  
Presbyterian.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association  
meets to-morrow night.

BLAIS silks especially low, at Chamberlin,  
Boynon & Co.'s. sep13—d35

An experienced clerk of good character  
and habits is wanted.

A. O. M. GAY is announced as a candidate  
for alderman from the 4th ward.

J. J. Toon, Esq., will have a public exhibition  
of his pneumatic fruit dryer, next  
Tuesday.

HANSDOME stock of dress goods ever in  
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## THE NATIONAL SURGICAL IN- STITUTE.

### What it Does and is Doing.

THE CONSTITUTION has repeatedly called  
attention to this important institution, located  
in our midst, and has described fully the  
modes of treatment and its several de-  
partments. The record of the cures effected  
in it since its establishment here is truly  
wonderful and reflects credit on the skill of  
the earnest physicians and surgeons in  
charge.

Atlanta is destined to become a medical  
center. The success of this institution  
demonstrates it. The centrality and accessibility  
of Atlanta is one element of its success.  
But the institute is doing something for  
Atlanta. Not less than five hundred  
patients are under treatment. The  
outlay of these persons and accompanying  
friends and attendants can not be less than  
\$10,000 per month. And the institute is  
growing in character and usefulness daily.  
Out of the hundreds treated here we have  
not heard one complaint; on the contrary,  
they return home speaking the praise of the  
institute.

We give below a few representative cases  
from the record books of the National  
Institute. The name of the patient is not  
given, as the names of the cases being chil-  
dren. Of this list a large number have been  
discharged, and others are under treatment.  
This list could be extended, if necessary, to  
many hundreds, but the above will suffice.

On application, persons desiring it will be  
placed in correspondence with patients who  
have received treatment at the institute for  
any of the diseases or deformities embraced  
in their list of specialties.

Dr. John Neill, Montgomery, Ala.  
Capt. E. B. Purcell, Augusta, Ga.  
Col. R. T. Kirby, Paris, Tenn.  
Mr. John T. Strickland, No. 2, M. & B. R.,  
Ga.

Jno. J. Morgan, Esq., Fayetteville, Tenn.  
Mrs. Annie Snell, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. C. H. George, Talladega, Ala.

Capt. E. B. Purcell, Augusta, Ga.

D. E. Geiger, Esq., Albany, Ga.

J. J. Mobley, Esq., No. 9 M. & B. R., Ga.

Mr. N. P. Martin, corner Taylor and Pratt  
streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Clinton Edwards, Kelly's store, Miss.

Dr. John N. Brown, Halifax, N. C.

Z. D. Cull, Esq., New Iberia, La.

M. L. Collier, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Margaret Carters, Jefferson, Ga.

Mr. W. A. Morton, Monroe, Ala.

George Safford, Esq., Tipton, Ark.

Mr. Wiley Barker, Holly Hill, Ark.

John Stevens, Esq., San Antonio, Texas.

John Rogers, Speedwell Clayton county,  
Tenn.

A. G. Beazley, M. D., Crawfordville, Ga.

Rev. R. L. Jennings, Crawfordville,  
Ga.

J. G. Sims, Esq., Summerville, Chattooga  
county, Ga.

Mr. Nicholas, Mariana, Fla.

John M. Jones, Salt Creek, Hamilton  
county, Tenn.

Mrs. E. A. Askin, Culloden, Ga.

J. F. Farmer, Esq., Senatobia, Miss.

Maj. W. T. Winn, Marietta, Ga.

Capt. J. W. Williamson, Locust Hill,  
Ga.

Mr. Hiram Mathis, Sheltonville, Forsyth  
county, Ga.

Mr. W. Z. Bevis, Duluth, Gwinnett coun-  
ty, Ga.

J. W. Wiggins, Esq., Hampton, Ga.

Mr. W. A. Hackney, Augusta, Ga.

Wm. S. Allen, Esq., Key West, Fla.

Prof. John L. Dodson, Oxford, Ala.

H. T. Anderson, Esq., Yazoo City, Miss.

J. M. Lee, Esq., Seneca City, S. C.

Mr. E. O. Daniel, Lumpkin, Stewart coun-  
ty, Ga.

Gen. W. D. Barnes, Greenwood, Fla.

Gen. Joshua Barnes, Wilson, N. C.

Gen. W. M. Wren, Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. Eddins, Esq., Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Jas. R. Handman, Augusta, Ga.

M. S. Dunwoody, Esq., Eufaula, Ala.

Hon. Geo. N. Langford, Brandon, Miss.

G. W. White, Esq., Griffin, Ga.

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## EBENEZER BAPTIST ASSOCIA- TION.

### Second Days Proceedings—Appoint- ments for Preaching To-day.

This association met yesterday morning at  
Friendship Baptist church, on Mitchell  
street.

Rev. Frank Quarles was re-elected moderator,  
and Rev. George H. Dwellie clerk, and  
Rev. H. DeLamotte assistant clerk.

During the day the following appointments  
were addressed by Rev. Mr. Woodsall, and Rev.  
George H. Dwellie, agent of the Missionary  
Baptist convention, in a stirring and pointed  
manner.

The association embraces sixty-one  
churches, covering 8,881 members, accord-  
ing to the report of last year. The reports  
of this year show a gratifying increase.